Toward the Development of HCI Pedagogical Content Knowledge

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Abstract
The number of students enrolled in human-computer interaction (HCI) courses is continually increasing. In a recent set of qualitative studies, we identified a set of learning difficulties which may arise when computing students try to learn HCI design concepts, contributing a foundation for developing a body of HCI pedagogical content knowledge (PCK). However, our investigation extended only to the identification of these learning difficulties, not so far as strategies educators might use to mitigate these risks to learning, nor to how these difficulties might manifest differently across different educational contexts. Proposing the unsolved challenge of developing a body of HCI PCK, we hope to leverage the extensive expertise and diverse perspectives of the EduCHI community to tackle the next steps of PCK development, in order to promote more effective and equitable HCI education.

Author Keywords
HCI education; interface design education; learning difficulties; pedagogical content knowledge

CCS Concepts
•Social and professional topics → Computing education; •Human-centered computing → Human computer interaction (HCI);
Introduction & Background
As the number of students pursuing computer science degrees increases, more and more people are taking classes to learn human-computer interaction (HCI) principles. However, despite a growing body of research to support teaching computing principles, there remain many open questions surrounding the learning and teaching of HCI. Improving HCI education is one of the most effective ways to improve HCI itself [25], since the way that students initially learn to design software impacts the design considerations they make in their future projects [26]. Numerous prior works have found that teaching software design skills is a difficult proposition (c.f. [6, 13, 28]). Educators often struggle to engage students [11, 17, 22], to override persistent perceptions that designerly aspects of HCI are “inessential” [3], “easy,” or “commonsense” [5], and to accurately assess students’ design work [2, 24, 30]. Additionally, much of the research that exists in this space is limited to educators’ reflections on their own particular courses [16], so students may face learning difficulties that educators do not necessarily perceive.

Student Learning Difficulties in HCI Education
One lens of analysis we have found useful to gaining insight into HCI education is that of student learning difficulties in HCI contexts. In a recently-concluded investigation to appear in this year’s CHI proceedings, we explored what computing students struggled with when learning HCI design skills through a series of qualitative studies [21]. We scoped our investigation to software interface design learning, surveying and interviewing more than 130 students at two universities who were enrolled in introductory software interface design classes as well as 35 self-identified HCI educators from multiple different countries and institutions. Triangulating our results with prior work, we collected a set of 18 student learning difficulties that may arise in HCI education contexts. The full set of learning difficulties and a short description of each can be found in Table 1.

However, identification of these difficulties is only the first step to improving HCI pedagogy. There remain a number of open questions around how to most effectively use the knowledge of these learning difficulties, such as:

- How do these learning difficulties manifest across different educational contexts?
- What are effective strategies for mitigating these risks to learning?
- How can we best design curricula and lessons that avoid these difficulties?

For more details, a preprint of our paper can be found at https://alannaholeson.com/papers/chi2020_HCILearningDiffs_final_tagged.pdf

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tag</th>
<th>Student Learning Difficulty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WHAT</td>
<td>What is design?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHY</td>
<td>Why do we do this design activity in this way?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOW</td>
<td>How do I perform this design method?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INFO</td>
<td>How/where do I find a design resource?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADAPT</td>
<td>How do I adapt parts of this design into my design?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYNTH</td>
<td>How do I interpret this feedback?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEAM</td>
<td>How do I work with my teammates effectively?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STAKE</td>
<td>How do I work with clients and stakeholders effectively?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIMIT</td>
<td>How do I design with limited resources?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCOPE</td>
<td>How do I scope this design problem?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STAGE</td>
<td>When should I move to the next design stage?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVAL</td>
<td>How can I choose between options?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIAS</td>
<td>How can I avoid biasing my design?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIVRS</td>
<td>How do I design for diversity?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Am I the kind of person that can or should do design?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WARP</td>
<td>Students hold inaccurate perceptions of design.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STUCK</td>
<td>Students fixate on conventional design patterns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUSH</td>
<td>Students rush to implement and discount design work.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: The set of student learning difficulties in HCI education identified in our prior investigation.
• How can we leverage this knowledge to help novice HCI educators prepare to teach software interface design concepts in HCI contexts?

• How do students perceive these difficulties, and might there be more or less equitable ways to support students in navigating these barriers?

Unsolved Challenge: Developing a Robust Body of HCI Pedagogical Content Knowledge

The answers to the above questions form the basis for developing HCI pedagogical content knowledge, or PCK. PCK originally arose to help explain the differences between “good” and “great” teachers [23]. PCK is domain-specific [10, 12, 14] and consists of knowledge of pedagogical strategies to teach a particular topic, in a particular context, to a particular audience. Recent work from STEM education suggests that teachers with better-developed PCK for their topic of instruction often see evidence of better learning outcomes [4], even when teachers have exceptionally high content expertise (such as in higher education) [7]. Exact definitions of the components of PCK vary (c.f. [1, 8, 19]), but knowledge of student learning difficulties, such as those referenced above, is generally considered a core aspect.

Though our field has begun to explore the nature of computing PCK within the past decade (c.f. [9, 12, 15, 18, 20, 27, 29]), very little of this work focuses specifically on the development of HCI PCK. Given the benefits to learning a robust body of PCK can provide, it seems important that we give consideration to developing PCK specifically for the learning and teaching of HCI concepts. Further, given the domain-specificity of PCK, we can reasonably expect HCI PCK to differ significantly from PCK for traditional CS concepts. Exploring this space may enable the development of more effective learning materials (a boon in today’s HCI classes, which are often short on time [3]) or help shorten onboarding time for novice HCI educators—an important pursuit to ensure we have enough teachers to keep pace with the rapid growth of computing education.

How the EduCHI Community Can Help

Rarely do HCI practitioners and researchers have the opportunity to come together and direct their collective attention toward a particular unsolved challenge facing the field. We propose to take advantage of this opportunity by introducing intriguing questions similar to the above bulleted list to the participants attending this year’s EduCHI symposium, then asking the community to brainstorm along those lines of inquiry. With our collective expertise, the EduCHI community represents multiple, diverse, global perspectives on HCI education, which will likely lead to rich and nuanced discussion as each member brings their own viewpoint into the proceedings. We hope that the results of the afternoon’s session will at the very least encourage collaboration and provide future research agendas for moving the field of HCI forward. If participants are interested, there is also high potential for the outcomes of the day’s session to result in a future publication or article, which would help ensure that all members of the EduCHI community, even those who could not make it to the 2020 symposium, could benefit. Either way, symposium attendees who wish to engage with this discussion will likely leave with an improved understanding of the ways that learning difficulties can manifest in their own classes as well as some ideas on how to mitigate the resulting risks to learning and teaching which arise.

REFERENCES


